

Compliments of

C. F. FRASER.

HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA



Thirty-Seventh Annual Report
of the
Board of Managers
and
Superintendent.



HALIFAX PRINTING COMPANY
1907.

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Halifax School For The Blind.

Incorporated in the Year 1867.

Managers and Officers of the Institution.

BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1908.

GEORGE MITCHELL	DR. H. WOODBURY
J. C. MACKINTOSH	J. WALTER ALLISON
J. Y. PAYZANT	CHAS. ARCHIBALD
THOS. RITCHIE	LEVI HART
WM. ROBERTSON	HON. GEO. H. MURRAY, Premier of Nova Scotia
HON. L. G. POWER	HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, Premier of New Brunswick
SIR M. B. DALY, K. C. M. G.	HON. ARTHUR PETERS, Premier of P. E. Island
GEO. S. CAMPBELL	SIR ROBERT BOND, Premier of Newfoundland

PRESIDENT

J. C. MACKINTOSH

VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE MITCHELL

TREASURER

GEO. S. CAMPBELL

SECRETARY

C. F. FRASER

STANDING COMMITTEES

<i>Finance</i> —G. S. CAMPBELL J. C. MACKINTOSH GEO. MITCHELL SIR M. B. DALY, K.C.M.G.	<i>Manufacture</i> —CHAS. ARCHIBALD HON. L. G. POWER G. S. CAMPBELL DR. H. WOODBURY
<i>Instruction</i> —WM. ROBERTSON J. C. MACKINTOSH J. WALTER ALLISON THOS. RITCHIE	<i>House</i> —J. Y. PAYZANT GEO. MITCHELL J. C. MACKINTOSH LEVI HART

OFFICERS AND STAFF

SUPERINTENDENT

C. F. FRASER, M.A., LL.D.

TEACHERS

Literary Department—MISS C. R. FRAME
MR. S. R. HUSSEY
MISS M. G. PATTERSON
MISS EMILY LOCKWARD
MISS M. NICHOLSON
MR. J. A. McDONALD
MISS M. G. STEVENS
MISS E. ELLIS

Musical Department—

Piano and Organ—MR. H. B. CAMPBELL, MISS B. STUDD,
MR. T. A. HUBLEY, MISS L. CURTIS
MR. J. C. WILLISTON

Voice Culture—MISS P. McLEOD

String Instruments—MISS L. AND MISS E. MOTT

Band—MR. J. C. WILLISTON

Girls' Work Department—MISS E. WILSON, MISS L. HOYT.
AND MRS. E. McL. SMITH

Domestic Science—MISS L. J. BRAY

TUNING INSTRUCTOR

D. M. REID

TRADE INSTRUCTOR

DAVID A. BAIRD

MATRON, BOYS' DEPARTMENT

MRS. M. LANGILLE

MATRON, GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

MISS J. JUDGE

MATRON, JR. DEPARTMENT

MISS L. LOCKWARD

HOUSEKEEPER

MISS L. J. BRAY

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTOR

MR. J. A. * McDONALD
MR. R. A. WATSON

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

DR. A. W. H. LINDSAY

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

DR. E. A. KIRKPATRICK

DENTAL SURGEON

DR. A. W. COGSWELL

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX, N. S.

Introduction. Through a kind Providence, the late Mr. William Murdoch of Halifax was prompted to bequeath the sum of £5,000, Nova Scotia currency, to found a school for the blind in this Province. Through the same kind Providence the school has been blessed throughout the thirty seven years of its existence. Its growth has been steady, its work has been effective and far-reaching, and its friends have been mindful of its needs. For all of these blessings your Board desire to acknowledge their gratitude, and to express the hope that under God's guidance and protection, the school may continue to prove a blessing to the blind of Eastern Canada.

Superintendent's Report. The yearly report of the Superintendent will be read with interest by the friends and supporters of the school. Its details, as to the organization and work of the several departments, the efforts to improve the educational facilities of the school, and the securing of new occupations for the blind, are set forth in a clear and concise manner.

Support The thanks of your Board are due to the governments, legislatures, and municipal councils of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to the governments and legislatures of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for the deep interest they have evinced in the welfare of the blind, and for the liberal support they have given towards the education of those deprived of sight. Through the liberality of private benefactors your Board have been enabled to admit young blind persons from the four provinces named at the rate of \$180.00 per annum, a sum far below that paid by any other province in Canada, or state in the United States, for a like purpose. The annual cost per pupil in the Ontario School for the Blind is \$312.00, while it is still

greater in many American Institutions. It must always be borne in mind that notwithstanding the moderate annual charge per pupil paid to this school by the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the blind youth of these provinces are enjoying educational advantages equal in all respects to those enjoyed in other countries where the charge is nearly double that made by this school.

Entertainments. Since the occupation of the Assembly Hall in the new school building, the staff and pupils have enjoyed many concerts, lectures and other entertainments given within its walls. Among these may be mentioned the fortnightly concerts of the Halifax Ladies' Musical Club, the addresses given by prominent Canadians under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Halifax, the winter course of lectures under the auspices of the Victoria School of Art and Design, and the series of Artists' Concerts, under the management of the Weil School of Music. The educative value of these entertainments cannot be estimated. The daily routine of school life is further varied by the organization of numerous other forms of entertainments, such as skating, coasting, and sleighing parties during the winter months, and picnics and walking parties during the months of spring and autumn. The Christmas season, All Hallow Eve and other festivals are duly celebrated, and many a graduate of the school looks back with pleasure to the good times of his school days.

Buildings. It has been the aim of your Board to keep the buildings in thorough repair, and from time to time to make such alterations and improvements as were deemed necessary. During the summer holidays a system of intercommunicating telephones was installed, which is proving itself to be a saver of time and climbing of stairs upon the part of matrons and housekeeper.

Grounds. The grounds are being gradually improved and are each year presenting a better appearance. The wooden fence, extending for upwards of five hundred feet along South Park Street, has been removed, and in its place a handsome iron fence has been erected, adding greatly to the appearance of the property.

Attendance. During the past year the average attendance of pupils has been about the same as in the preceding year. Your Board feel confident that there are still many young blind persons in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland who are growing up without the advantages of an education. They would, therefore, urge those interested in the welfare of the blind to send to the Superintendent of the school the names and addresses of all boys and girls under twenty-one years of age

who are partially or totally deprived of sight. Through the courtesy of the superintendents of education in the several provinces, the public school teachers are called upon to report semi-annually the names of all children in their respective localities who absent themselves from school on account of imperfect vision. While through these reports the names of many of the pupils now in the school were secured, it is evident that many public school teachers do not realize the importance of answering the questions relating to the blind which are set forth in the semi-annual returns. This is proved by the fact that pupils are frequently admitted to the school from localities where the teachers have reported that there were no blind children.

The Massachusetts State Commission for the Blind recently made a careful census of all blind persons in the State. This enumeration disclosed the fact that a number of children of schoolable age were growing up without an education. If a similar census could be made in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, it would probably show that there are in this country many blind children who are being deprived of the education they so much need. It is, therefore, hoped that the public school teachers will make careful enquiries in their respective localities, and will send in the names and addresses of all children who are totally blind, or whose sight is so defective as to prevent their studying in the public schools. In this quest for the names and addresses of schoolable blind children, we earnestly solicit the co-operation of clergymen and physicians and all others who take an interest in the welfare of the blind. We also look to the press of the country to help forward the movement which seeks to place the advantages of this school within reach of each and every blind child.

The Superintendent. The relations between the Board of Managers and the Superintendent continue to be most harmonious and satisfactory in every respect. Dr. Fraser has the entire confidence, not only of the Board, but of all who in any way come in contact with him as administrator of the affairs of the Institution.

Your Board realize that Dr. Fraser has a firm grasp of the work of every department of the school, and any change in conditions, which must naturally come from time to time in the development of a large and complex institution such as this, finds him resourceful and energetic in facing emergencies, and ready at all times to give the benefit of his experience and to enable your Board to come to right conclusions.

It is not to be wondered at that the members of the Corporation and the public generally take the greatest interest in the

school, when they realize the place it is filling as an educational and intellectual force in this city and throughout the Maritime Provinces. The school is doing a grand work in preparing young people, handicapped by blindness, for their life work, and it is encouraging to know that as graduates they are living busy, useful lives.

Doctors Lindsay, Kirkpatrick and Cogswell. The attending physician of the school, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, the ophthalmic surgeon, Dr. E. A. Kirkpatrick, and the dental surgeon, Dr. A. W. Cogswell, well merit the gratitude of your Board for their untiring efforts on behalf of the pupils. The work of these gentlemen is performed without remuneration, and they are ever ready to give time and attention to the pupils requiring their professional services.

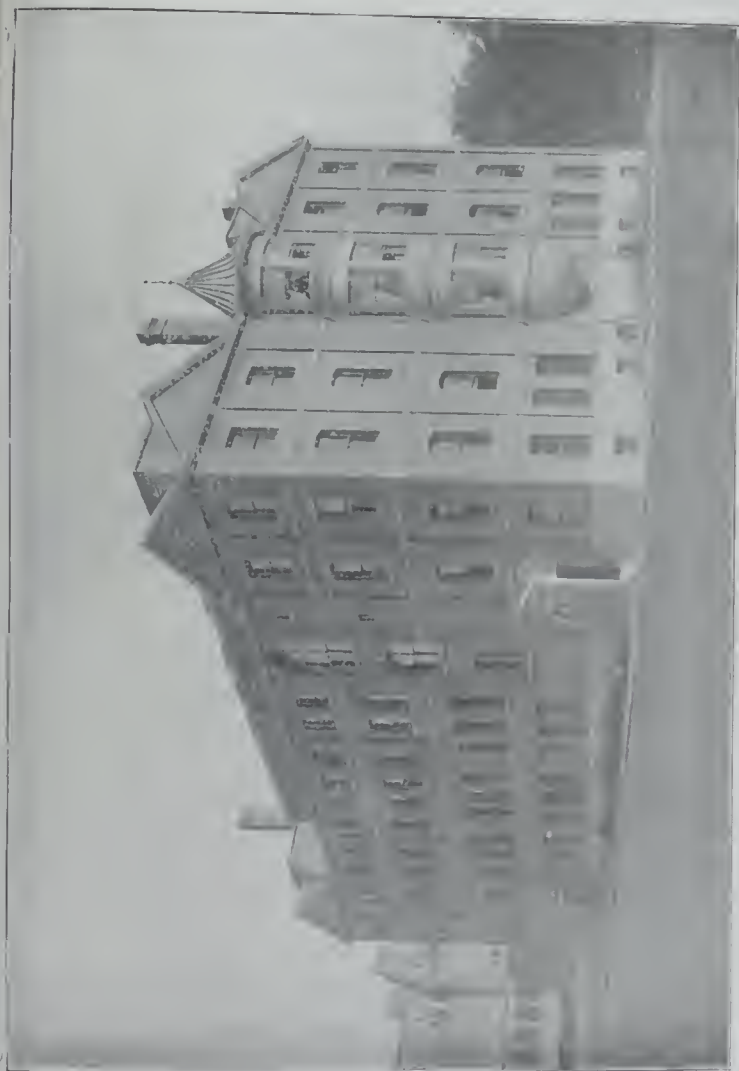
Bequests. Your Board gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following bequests:—Estate of Jairus Hart, Halifax, \$1000.00; estate of Miss G. B. Walsh, Halifax, \$250.00; estate of J. B. Bland, Halifax, \$195.00; estate of Gilbert Pugsley, Amherst, \$175.00; estate of M. McGregor, M. D., Riverport, N. S., \$100.00; estate of E. P. Archbold, Halifax, (on account), \$25.00; estate of D. McKenzie, Antigonish, (bal.), \$15.70; and estate of W. P. West, Halifax, (bal.), \$7.94. Also estate of Jairus Hart, special bequest to building fund, \$4,000.00. Your Board are thankful for these bequests, first, because they show the deep interest that is being taken in the education of the blind by an ever-widening circle of friends, and second, because the receipt of these bequests enables the school to do much more for those who are deprived of sight than it would otherwise be able to do.

Acknowledgments. Your Board desire to express their thanks for the donations and thanksgiving offerings received throughout the year. They also tender their special thanks to the kind friends who have added to the pleasure of the pupils by inviting them to concerts and lectures given in the city, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have, from time to time, taken part in the entertainments given in the school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. MACKINTOSH,

President.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Superintendent's Report.

To President and Board of Management of the School for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—The table of attendance herewith submitted shews that 168 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, of whom 97 were males and 71 females. Of these 32 graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered December 1, 1907, 136—of whom 77 are males and 59 females. Of these 90 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 28 from New Brunswick, 5 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Newfoundland, 1 from Quebec, 1 from British Columbia, and 1 from Maine, U. S. A

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Registered	75	55	6	136
Entered during the year	14	16	2	32
Graduated or remained at home	16	12	4	32
Registered Dec. 1, 1907	73	59	4	136

The Staff.—The School is fortunate in having as member of its staff energetic, enthusiastic and competent officials and teachers, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to their zeal, efficiency and loyalty.

The vacancy in our teaching staff, caused by the resignation of Miss E. J. McLean, of Hopewell, N. S., has been filled by Miss Mabel G. Patterson, of Three Fathom Harbour, N. S. Miss Patterson comes to us highly recommended.

The work of Miss C. J. McNeil, of Sydney, C. B., who left the School in June last, is now being performed by two young assistants.

Miss Pearl McLeod, a graduate of the School, now fills the position of vocal teacher, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Jean Allison.

Our staff includes, in addition to those employed in the administrative department: Eight literary teachers, eight music teachers, two music readers, six technical teachers, two physical instructors, three matrons, and a housekeeper.

Training.—The work of the year in the several departments of the School may be briefly summed up as follows :

In the Literary department six graded and two ungraded classes have been under instruction. The work of each grade covers a period of two years. Each grade is assigned its own schoolroom, in which its entire work is carried on. The classes assemble at 8.15 a. m., and continue in session until 1 p. m., with recesses of ten minutes between each of the five periods. The teachers move from grade to grade, in accordance with their work, following out the system in vogue in most high schools. The course covers Kindergarten training, English branches, Nature studies, Mathematics, Latin, French, etc. The work of the ungraded classes includes the three R's, with such additional studies as are thought advisable.

In the Musical department it has been found advantageous to grade the pupils according to their proficiency. In each grade definite instruction is given in piano technique, expression and execution, and each pupil knows precisely what he must accomplish before he can merit promotion to a higher grade. Certificates as competent teachers are awarded to pupils who have satisfactorily covered a definite course of piano-forte study, and who have passed the required examination in braille notation, harmonic notation and the theory of music. Class instruction in vocal music is given to those who possess voices capable of cultivation, and individual lessons to those who give promise of becoming soloists.

In the Technical department piano-forte tuning, carpentry, cane seating, brush-making, and willow basket making, have been taught to the boys; and the girls have received instruction in cookery, shampooing, sewing, knitting, crocheting, and reed and raffia work.

Massage is taught individually to such pupils as show an aptitude for it.

Instruction in braille shorthand and typewriting is given to a limited number of pupils.

Throughout the year the physical training of the pupils has received daily attention. The report of the instructor shows the chest and muscular development of the pupils to have been most satisfactory.

Occupations.—The problems of the blind are many and great, but year by year these problems are being satisfactorily solved. The field of occupations for those who are deprived of sight is somewhat limited, and the problem as to how this field can be

widened has received the best thought of educators of the blind. Experience has proved that the teaching of vocal and instrumental music, the tuning of piano-fortes, and the practice of massage, are occupations in which thoroughly trained blind persons have proved themselves eminently successful. A limited number of blind persons have been successful as business men, but only within the last few years have the educators of the blind realized the importance of giving their pupils special business training. Fifteen per cent. of the graduates of this School are engaged in business pursuits, and I confidently look forward to a still greater percentage becoming active business men. Our pupils receive an excellent training for business callings. They are well grounded in commercial law, and are given a thorough training in bookkeeping and business methods. At the closing examinations of the School in June last, Mr. E. Kaulbach, one of the Principals of the Maritime Business College, examined the graduating pupils in our commercial classes and embodied the results in the following letter:—

“MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,

“Halifax, N. S., June 14th, 1907.

“DR. C. F. FRASER,

“School for the Blind,

“Halifax, N. S.

“*Dear Dr. Fraser*—I have gone very carefully over the book keeping and commercial law papers of the five candidates, and the results are as follows:—

	Law	Bookk'g.	Total
“Walter Day	84	90	174
“Mabel Shrum.....	87	84	171
“Evelyn Ellis	75	87	162
“Edward Legere.....	67	94	161
“John Johnson	71	60	131

“We have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that we shall forward for Monday evening's closing first and second prizes for the two candidates who have led.

“With very best wishes,

“Yours very truly,

“E. KAULBACH.”

Journalism.—I have often thought that the field of journalism might offer an attractive and remunerative occupation to educated blind persons. There are not wanting instances of persons deprived of sight who have made their mark as journalists. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the *New York World*, who is so well known in the journalistic field, is a notable example of the success which has been achieved by one deprived of sight.

Ten years' personal experience as editor of the *Critic*, published in Halifax, N. S., has familiarized me with the special difficulties which have to be met and overcome by a journalist who is blind. It has also convinced me that with proper training an educated blind person could satisfactorily fill a position upon the editorial or reportorial staff of our city dailies. For some years I have conned this matter in my mind, and have looked forward to the time when this School might take a progressive step in the education of the blind by the establishment of a class for special training in journalism. Each pupil in the School receives eight years' training in grammar, literature and composition. It has been decided that the programme of work for the last two years of this course shall include a practical training in journalism. The class has been placed in charge of Miss C. R. Frame, our teacher of literature. Miss Frame has had thirteen years' experience as a teacher of the blind, and her reputation as a teacher, and also as a writer, is well established. I look forward with confidence to the results of this training, and sincerely hope that our pioneer work along this line may open up to the blind in this, and other countries, a new and profitable occupation.

Health.—It is with regret that I have to record the death, from pneumonia, of Patrick McCarthy, of North Adams, Massachusetts. This young man died at the School on March 10th last after an illness of two weeks.

During the months of January and February a light form of chicken pox made its appearance, and grippe was prevalent in the School. With these exceptions, the health of the pupils has maintained a good average throughout the year.

Graduates.—At the close of the school-year certificates as teachers of music were awarded to the following graduates:

Louise Blaksley, Perth, N. B.
 Elizabeth Mackintosh, Belle River, F. E. I.
 Pearl McLeod, Halifax, N. S.
 Sarah Legere, Shediac, N. B.
 Evelyn Ellis, Digby, N. S.
 Charles Campbell, Hampton, N. B.

Certificates as piano-forte tuners were awarded to Edward Legere, Shediac, N. B. ; James Burgess, Halifax, N. S., and Walter Day, Moncton, N. B.

Two of the members of the graduating class of 1907 are now in the School taking a post-graduate course. Letters have been received from several others stating that they are meeting with success in the localities in which they have settled.

Library.—The report of the Librarian for the school-year 1906-7 gives some interesting details as to our circulating library of raised-print books.

"Three thousand one hundred and seventy volumes have been lent to pupils, graduates, and other blind persons, who, through the agency of our Home Teaching Society, have been taught to read in the braille point system."

"The most popular books, and those in greatest demand, have been Scott's novels, *Hora Jecunda*, and *Recreation*, the two latter containing many historical stories."

"The parts of the Bible most frequently asked for have been the Gospels, the Epistles, and the Psalms."

"Gems of Poetry, published in Edinburgh, under the title of 'Graigmillar Poets,' have been very highly appreciated."

The wear and tear upon the books, especially those sent through the mails, has been very great, and the Librarian intimates that a number of the volumes will soon have to be replaced.

Several donations of books and contributions of money for the purchase of new books have been received during the year, and for these I desire to express grateful thanks.

The circulating library has proved a blessing to scores of blind persons throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Many letters have been received expressing the pleasure of those who have taken advantage of it. Through the broad-minded policy of the Postmaster-General and the Parliament of Canada, raised print books are carried through the mails free of charge.

Conference.—During the latter part of August a Conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind was held in Boston, Massachusetts. Seven representatives from this School were in attendance, and delegates were present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Papers were presented dealing with the prevention of blindness, the adoption of a uniform system

of tactile print for the blind, the needs of graduates of schools for the blind, etc., etc. The discussions which followed the reading of these papers proved most instructive, and gave evidence of an awakened interest in the welfare of the blind and of a desire to promote their well-being.

Dr. Lewis, of Batavia, N. Y., delivered an able address upon the "Prevention of Blindness," an abstract of which will be found in this report. He called attention to the fact that there were many cases of blindness due to infantile ophthalmia, which, with proper care, might have been prevented, and believed that the time had come for taking measures to educate the public upon this all-important matter. Dr. Lewis averred that at least 30 per cent. of those who are deprived of sight had become blind unnecessarily, and he urged legislators, physicians, clergymen and other public and professional men, to unite in a campaign of education that would help to lessen the deplorable carelessness which causes so many to suffer life-long deprivation of sight.

The discussion as to the adoption of a uniform system of tactile print aroused the keenest interest. This question is one of paramount importance to those who are deprived of sight. At the present time books for the English-speaking blind are printed in the Boston Line Letter, the Moon System, English Braille, American Braille, and in the New York Point Letter. The cost of books for the blind is very great, and it is apparent that the adoption of a uniform system of printing would save the duplication of costly volumes in different types, and would add largely to the available literature for each individual blind person. Each system of Point or Line Letter has its ardent advocates, and each system possesses distinctive merits of its own. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the war of prints, which has been fiercely waged for more than half a century, still continues to be active. A committee of the association has had the question of tactile prints under consideration for several years. In its report to the Conference many statistics as to the relative merits of the several systems were given, and the results of its scientific investigations carefully collated. The committee made no suggestion as to the system to be adopted, but it earnestly recommended that a strong effort be made to secure a uniform system of tactile print for the English-speaking blind. The committee seeks to obliterate sectional lines, to discount the prejudices of publishers and inventors, and to adopt the best tactile system that has yet been introduced. The general public, accustomed as they are to reading books, periodicals and newspapers, printed in one common system, whether in London, New York, Montreal or Melbourne, will readily appreciate the absurdity of having literature for the use of the blind printed in one

or more of five different systems. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that the recommendation of the special committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind will receive the consideration it deserves, will awaken among the educators of the blind more thoughtful interest in this all-important question, and will result in the adoption of a uniform system of tactile print, whether that system be the Boston Line Letter, the Moon System, English Braille, American Braille, or New York Point.

In another portion of this report the paper dealing with "Graduates of Schools for the Blind and Their Needs," appears in full. It is hoped that the suggestions contained therein may be helpful to those engaged in the education of the blind.

Conclusion.—In bringing this report to a close, I desire to thank the Members of the Board for the deep interest they have taken in the welfare of the blind, for the broad-minded manner in which they have dealt with the affairs of the School, and for the kindly support and encouragement they have extended to me at all times.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. FRASER,

Superintendent

School for the Blind In Account with G. S. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

1906.

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 5th. By Balance..... \$ 10 86

1907.

Dec. 5th. By Interest and Dividends..... 2736 52
 " Donations and Subscriptions..... 185 00
 " N. S. Government and Municipalities..... 15480 00
 " N. B. Government and Municipalities..... 5310 00
 " Newfoundland Government..... 2250 00
 " P. E. Island Government..... 450 00
 " British Columbia Government..... 180 25
 " Tuition Fees..... 650 25
 " Contingent Fund..... 203 55

\$27456 43

1907.

EXPENDITURE.

Dec. 5th. To House Expenses, including Provisions, Furni-
 ture, Laundry, Fuel, Light, etc. \$11253 72
 " Salaries, Superintendent and Teachers..... 8532 48
 " Domestic Salaries and Wages. 2474 50
 " Repairs to Buildings..... 1356 15
 " Grounds..... 595 44
 " Printing..... 496 30
 " Prizes..... 25 00
 " School Supplies..... 365 80
 " Sundries..... 774 16
 " Music and Musical Instruments..... 822 10
 " Insurance..... 348 10
 " Interests and Discounts..... 135 06
 " Water Rates, etc. 261 74

\$27440 55

Balance..... 15 88

\$27456 43

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

1807.

CR.

Dec. 5th. By Subscriptions..... \$ 504 30
 " Estate of Jairus Hart..... 4000 00

\$4504 30

1907.

DR.

Dec. 5th.	To	payment on account iron fence	500 00
	"	Investment Account	4004 30

LEGACY ACCOUNT.

\$4504 30

1907.

CR.

Dec. 5th.	By	Estate Jairus Hart, Halifax	\$ 1000 00
	"	" Miss C. B. Walsh, Halifax	250 00
	"	" J. Bayley Bland, "	195 00
	"	" Gilbert Pugsley, Amherst	175 00
	"	" M. McGregor, M. D., Riverport, N. S.	100 00
	"	" E. P. Archbold, Halifax, account	25 00
	"	" D. McKenzie, Antigonish, balance	15 70
	"	" W. P. West, Halifax, balance	7 94

\$1768 64

1907.

DR.

Dec. 5th.	To	Investment Account	\$ 1768 64
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INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

1907.

CR.

Dec. 5th.	By	Building Fund	\$ 4004 30
	"	Legacies	1768 54
	"	Investments	1758 48

\$7531 42

1907.

DR.

Dec. 5th.	To	Empire Trust	\$ 7328 87
	"	Contingent Fund	203 55

\$7531 42

RECAPITULATION.

1907.

CR.

Dec. 5th.	By	Balance	\$ 10 86
	"	Revenue	27242 02
	"	Building Fund	4504 30
	"	Legacies	1768 64
	"	Investments	1758 48

\$35284 30

1907.

DR.

Dec. 5th.	To	Current Expenses	\$27440 55
	"	Buildings	500 00
	"	Empire Trust Company	7327 87
	"	Balance	15 88

\$35284 30

LEGACIES:

1866—Wm. Murdoch, Halifax ...	\$19460 67	189—Mons. Carmody, Halifax ..	50
1871—Jane Malloy, Halifax	88 77	1897—W. G. C. Ketchum, C. E., Fredericton	500
1872—Robert Noble, Halifax	100	Adam Burns, Halifax	250
1874—R. Purvis, Pugwash	100	1898—Lady Kenny, "	200
1876—Jas. McDonald, Green Hill, Pictou	150 00	1899—Mrs. Chas. Murdoch, Lon- don, G. B.	450
1876—Miss Jane M. Tonge, Wind- sor	20	Estate Gilbert Pugsley, Am- herst	500
1876—N. L. West, Halifax	500	Miss H. F. Allison, Halifax ..	50
1877—J. M. Walker, Halifax	220	1900—Nelson Forest, Amherst ..	500
1878—W. L. Black, "	100	Mrs. Chandler, Falmouth ..	438 70
1879—Charles Roche, "	400	W. H. Keating, El Dorado, Cal.	1 0
Miss Service, "	200	1901—John S. McLean, Halifax ..	1000
1880—Mrs. Williamson, "	100	George H. Starr, Halifax ..	500
G. Frieze, Maitland	100	C. C. West, "	418 75
Ann Wilson, Halifax	200	Patrick O'Mullin, "	100
Ann Hunter	200	Peter Coffin, "	10
John Saunders, Burlington, Hants County	416 33	Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, New Glasgow	51 60
John King, Halifax	600	C. E. Stanfield, Truro	50
W. P. West, "	100 0	1902—Miss Margaret Little, Hfx. ..	500
1883—Joseph Hart, Baddeck	100	M. A. Buckley, Santa Cruz, California	150
Mrs. G. Guun, Halifax	40	Thomas Kelly, Halifax	10
1884—Hugh Elliott, "	100	1903—W. C. Silver, "	250
Alex. McLeod, "	100	Mrs. T. Doyle, "	50
1885—Jas. Thompson, "	100	1904—Estate James McEwan, Hfx. ..	25
H. Hestlelu, "	100	Phillip Thompson, Halifax ..	1000
1886—S. S. B. Smith, "	553	John Murphy, "	100
A. Shields, Dartmouth	50	James Smith, "	58 50
James G. Merkel, Halifax	50	Estate John Naylor, "	50
1887—J. C. McDonald, "	50	1905—L. J. Morton, Halifax	500
W. H. Merkel, "	50	G. Campbell, Folleigh	500
James A. Buist, "	500	F. C. Parker, Halifax	200
Sir W. Young, "	10,000	Michael Murphy, "	100
Mrs. M. J. Hamilton, Hfx. ..	50	Miss L. Avery, Grand Pre ..	100
" J. Northup, Halifax	200	D. McKenzie, Fraser's Grant ..	50
" E. Binney, "	500	W. C. West, Halifax, bal. ..	22 12
1888—J. W. Metzler, "	40	W. C. Urquhart, "	8200
J. U. Ross, "	50	Mrs. Allison Smith, Halifax ..	2000
1889—Mrs. W. L. Wilmot, Frederic- ton, N. B.	250	Mrs. Thomas Bolton, "	1000
Miss Ellen Smith, Summer- ville, Hants County	16 70	Archibald Kennedy, Ch'twn ..	1343 23
James F. Avery, M. n. Hfx. ..	500	Mrs. S. Wiggins, Windsor ..	500
S. A. White, Halifax (Build- ing Fund)	1000	1906—J. Bayley Bland, Halifax ..	9720 88
John Gibson, Halifax	1000	Miss Ann Lawsou, "	1000
1890—J. P. Mott, "	20,138 50	Sir Robert Boak, "	250
Finlay Campbell, Charlotte- town, P. E. I.	100 60	John Cronan, "	150
G. G. Gray, Halifax	181 18	Miss Celia Black, "	100
1891—John Naylor, "	526 75	E. P. Archbold, " acct. ..	175
M. B. Black, "	500	1907—Jairus Hart, Halifax	1000
1893—Sir E. Kenny, "	400	Miss G. B. Walsb, "	250
A. K. Doull, "	1849 33	J. B. Blaud, "	195
1894—Miss E. Cronan, "	100	Gilbert Pugsley, Amherst ..	175
1894—Duncan Waddell, Dart.	375 52	M. McGregor, M. n., River- port, N. S.	100
1895—Miss E. Heales, St. John	200	E. P. Archbold, Hfx., acct. ..	25
1895—Rev. T. DeWolf, Windsor ..	500	D. Mackenzie, Antigh., bal. ..	15 70
1896—Mrs. Keith, Halifax	200	W. P. West, Halifax, bal. ..	7 94
		Jairus Hart, " (Bldg. fund) ..	4000

FORM OF LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath to "The Halifax School for the Blind," Halifax, Nova Scotia, and their successors forever (if real estate), al-
that, etc., (if personal), the sum of, etc., to be used for the general pur-
poses of the institution.

Legacies intended for any specific purpose should specify, in addi-
tion—"to be devoted to," and such specification will be strictly carried
out.

Donations and Thanksgiving Offerings.

United Church, New Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	\$79 50
Mrs. Smyth, Chatham, England	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
J. J. Scriven & Sons, Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
T. E. Kenny, Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Congregation Presbyterian Church, North River, N. S.	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
St. Andrew's Congregation, Truro, N. S.	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mrs. C. C. Blackadar, Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mrs. McCulloch, Hantsport	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Methodist Congregation, Berwick, N. S.	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
St. Luke's Presbyterian Congregation, Dominion No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
						<hr/>
						\$185 00

Register of Pupils in Attendance, December 1, 1907

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
Christina Macdonald	Glassburn	.....Antigonish
Mary Brophy	.....Brophy's P. O."
Mabel Boudreau	.....Pomquet"
Ella Fletcher	.....DeBert	.....Colchester
Bertha Daly	.....Glace Bay	.....Cape Breton
Bessie Donovan""
Maud Woods	.....Bridgeport"
Effie Johnson	.....Sydney"
Mary McNeil""
Lavinia Leslie	.....Port Morien"
Edna Teed	.....Oxford	.....Cumberland
Florence Cowie	.....Westport	.....Digby
Cecilia Ehler	.....Queensport	.....Guysboro'
Lottie Armsworthy""
Gertrude Snow	.....Up. Whitehead"
Annie George" ""
Eva Fogarty	.....Newport	.....Hants
Isabel Burgess	.....Sheet Harbor	.....Halifax
Ethel Jollimore	.....Upper Prospect"
Florence Clancy	.....Cole Harbor"
Ruby Goodall	.....Bedford Road"
Eva Merson	.....Lawrencetown"
Mabel Shrum	.....Halifax City"
Dorothy Wier""
Cora Hinch""
Annie Groves""
Eileen Shea""
Isabel Lomas""
Gertrude Britain""
Vera Blakney""
Lily Holmes""
Rose Blair	.....Gaspereaux	.....Kings
Annie McDonald	.....New Glasgow	.....Pictou
Nellie McLeod	.....Liverpool	.....Queens
Cora Longley	.....Green Harbor	.....Shelburne
Genova Hines	.....Ingonish	.....Victoria

Maude Hines	..... Ingonish	..... Victoria
Louise Muise	..... Belleville	..... Yarmouth
Florence Crosby	..... Lake Annis "
Adeline Hubbard	..... Tusket Hill "
Constant Boudreau	..... Pomquet	..... Antigonish
Joseph Boudreau " "
Colin Macdonald	..... Glassburn "
Gordon Little	..... Belmont	..... Colchester
Frank Daly	..... Bridgeport	..... Cape Breton
Percy Buckley " "
Arthur Billard	..... Louisburg "
Archibald McEachren	Dominion No. 4 "
Alexander Smith	..... Glace Bay "
Finley Toomey " "
James Faury	..... Sydney "
Maxwell Morris	..... Advocate Harbor	..... Cumberland
Winfred Rushton	..... Oxford "
Charles Murray	..... Springhill "
Roderick Fraser	..... Pugwash "
Ovist Warne	..... Smith's Cove	..... Digby
Boyd Ellis	..... Digby "
Albion Nickerson	..... Weymouth "
Carl Jewers	..... EcumSecum	..... Guysboro'
Benjamin Cook	..... Roachvale "
Leonard Giffin	..... Goldboro' "
Ernest Clyburn	..... Isaac's Harbor "
Daniel Cameron	..... Goldenville "
Percy Cox	..... Maitland	..... Hants
James Sandford	..... Walton Road "
Roy Atwood	..... Dartmouth	..... Halifax
William Morash	..... Lawrencetown "
Samuel Geller	..... Halifax City "
Reginald West " " "
Clifford McCallum " " "
Harry Mott " " "
George Pickering " " "
Alexander Williams " " "
Charles Tanner " " "
Horace Hopgood " " "
Patrick Manton " " "
James Goodall " " "
Frederick Roche	..... Cheticamp	..... Inverness
Donald McDonald	..... Marble Mountain "
Percy Ward	..... Kentville	..... Kings
Clyde Margeson	..... Centreville "
Milledge Langille	..... LaHave	..... Lunenburg

George White	Blue Rock	Lunenburg
Sydney McGuire... ..	Bridgewater	"
Joseph McDonald.....	New Glasgow	Pictou
Victor Fraser	Lansdowne	"
Samuel Hayden	Jordan Falls	Shelburne
Charles Howell	Lockeport	"
Harold Bower	Shelburne	"
Clifford Muise	Yarmouth	Yarmouth

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Leila McGibbon	Moirs' Mills	Charlotte
Lucie Couture	Bathurst	Gloucester
Celina Boudreau	Robertville	"
Prudence Campbell	Sussex	Kings
Vina McNaught	Corn Hill	"
Anna Corbin	St. Leonard's	Madawaska
Helen Norman	Newcastle	Northumberland
Grace McLeod	St. John City	
Muriel Stewart	" "	
Elsie Grass	Waasis	Sunbury
Marcelina Boudreau.....	Upper Abougoggin... ..	Westmoreland
Annie Jones	Woodlands	York
Ethel Murray	Nashwaak	"
Joseph Albert	Caraquet	Gloucester
Vaughn McNair	Cardwell	Kings
Harry Norman	Newcastle	Northumberland
Harold Pond	Ludlow	"
Robert Rankin	Chipman	Queens
William Rankin	"	"
Patrick Flood	Silver Falls	St. John
Arthur Lindsay	St. John City	
William Grannan	" "	
William O'Brien	" "	
John Halsall	" "	
James Cathers]	" "	
Robert Nichols	" "	
Frank Hannah	Moncton	Westmoreland
Louis Bell ;	Tweedside	York

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Annie McNutt.....	.....	Malpeque
Elsie Bouchier .....	.....	Souris
Lexie; Penny .....	.....	Beach Point
Amelia McKay .....	.....	Found's Mills
Waldy Kidson.....	.....	Hampshire

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Flossie Johnson	.....	.....	Little Catalina
Maude Buffett.....	.....	.....	Hermitage Bay
William Shirley	.....	.....	Fortune Bay
Joseph Pardy	.....	.....	Bonavista
Eldrid Parsons	.....	.....	Bay Roberts
James Byrne	.....	.....	St. John's
William Power	.....	.....	"
John Weir	.....	.....	"
Athlestan Collis	Trinity
Frederick Carey...	Ferryland

QUEBEC.

Gordon Putnam	Montreal
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Charles McInnes...	Elksmouth
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MAINE, U. S. A.

William Bisset.....	Vinalhaven
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PUPILS TAKING A POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Evelyn Ellis.....	Digby, N. S.
Louise Blaksley	Perth, N. B.

ENTERED DURING THE YEAR.

Annie George	....	Upper Whitehead, N. S.
Grace Merson	...	Lawrencetown, N. S.
Isabel Lomas	....	Halifax, N. S.
Gertrude Brittain	....	"
Mabel Boudreau	....	Pomquet, N. S.
Ruby Goodall	....	Bedford Road, N. S.
Genova Hines	....	Ingonish, C. B.
Maude Hines	....	"
Vera Blakney	....	Halifax, N. S.
Lily Holmes	....	"
Elsie Grass	....	Waasis, N. B.
Grace McLeod	...	St. John, N. B.
Muriel Stewart	....	"
Ethel Murray	....	Nashwaak, N. B.
Annie McNutt	....	Malpeque, P. E. I.
Flossie Johnson	....	Little Catalina, Nfld.
James Sandford	....	Walton Road, N. S.
James Goodall	...	Halifax, N. S.
Carl Jewers	....	Ecum Secum, N. S.
Patrick Manton	....	Halifax, N. S.

Finley Toomey	.... Glace Bay, C. B.
Percy Buckley	.... Bridgeport, C. B.
Joseph Boudreau	.... Pomquet, N. S.
William Morash	.... Lawrencetown, N. S.
James Faury	.... Sydney, C. B.
Albion Nickerson	.... Weymouth, N. S.
Patrick Flood	.... Silver Falls, N. B.
James Cathers	.... St. John, N. B.
Robert Nichols "
Harold Pond	.... Ludlow, N. B.
John Weir	.... St. John's, Nfld.
William Bisset	.... Vinalhaven, Maine

GRADUATED OR REMAINED AT HOME

Margaret Turnbull	.... Sydney, C. B.
Evelyn Ellis	.... Digby, N. S.
Alice Grinsell	.... Grosvenor, N. S.
Libbie Cameron	.... Goldenville, N. S.
Pearl McLeod	.... Halifax, N. S.
Frances Walsh	.... Bridgewater, N. S.
Louise Blaksley	.... Hartland, N. B.
Sarah Dohard	.... Woodstock, N. B.
Christie Prevost	.... St. Francis, N. B.
Sarah Legere	.... Shediac, N. B.
Elizabeth Mackintosh	.... Selkirk Road, P. E. I.
Mabel Cragg	.... Bay de Verde, Nfld.
Walter Boyle	.... Afton, N. S.
Arnold Archibald	.... Kempton, N. S.
John W. McDonald	.... Reserve Mines, C. B.
Lawrence Power	.... Mulgrave, N. S.
Edward Flemming	.... Ketch Harbor, N. S.
Joseph Barker	.... Preston, N. S.
Simeon Hutchins	.... Halifax, N. S.
James Burgess "
Heber Goodwin	.... Lower Woods Harbor, N. S.
George Garrett	.... Bathurst, N. B.
Charles Campbell	.... Sussex, N. B.
John Johnson	.... Newcastle, N. B.
Walter Day	.... Moncton, N. B.
Edward Legere	.... Shediac, N. B.
Michael Walsh	.... Charlottetown, P. E. I.
James McCarthy	.... Bay of Islands, Nfld.
Thomas Kelly	.... Bonavista, Nfld.
Herbert Martin	.... Harbor Grace, Nfld.
Robert Thompson	.... Kingston, Ont.
Harry Dewhurst	.... Fall River, Mass.

PRIZES.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

First Division.

1st Prize—Charles Howell, Lockeport, N. S.

2nd Prize—Arthur Lindsay, St John, N. B.

Second Division.

1st Prize—Divided between Frank Hannah, Moncton, N. B., and Clyde Margeson, Centreville, N. S.

2nd Prize—Charles McInnes, Elkmouth, B. C.

Third Division.

1st Prize—Divided between Winfred Rushton, Londonderry, N. B. and Vaugh McNair, Penobsquis, N. B.

2nd Prize—Eldred Parsons, Bay Roberts, Newfoundland.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Prize for Boy over 15 years of age—Arthur Lindsay, St. John, N. B.

Prize for Boy under 15 years of age—Charles Howell, Lockeport N. S.

Prize for Girl over 15 years of age, divided between Louise Blaksley, Perth, N. B., and Mabel Shrum, Halifax, N. S.

Prize for Girl under 15 years of age—Bertha Daly, Bridgeport, C. B.

PRIZES FOR SPELLING.

Offered by Mrs. Charles Archibald, Halifax, N. S.

First Division.

Prizes divided between Lelia McGibbon, Moirs Mills, N. B.; Samuel Hayden, Jordan Falls, N. S.; and Charles Howell, Lockeport, N. S.

Second Division.

1st Prize—Frank Hannah, Moncton, N. B.

2nd Prize—Elia Fletcher, Debert, N. S.

Third Division.

Prizes divided between Vaughan McNair, Penobsquis, N. B., and Eldrid Parsons, Bay Roberts, Newfoundland.

PRIZES FOR BEST CLASS ESSAYS.

Offered by Mrs. C. F. Fraser, Halifax, N. S.

First Division.

1st Prize divided between Lelia McGibbon, Moirs Mills, N. B., and Charles Howell, Lockeport, N. S.

Second Division.

Prize divided between Nellie McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., and Ella Fletcher, DeBert, N. S.

Prizes offered by Messrs. Kaulbach and Schurman of the Maritime Business College for the best papers on Bookkeeping and Commercial Law.

1st Prize—Walter Day, Moncton, N. B.

2nd Prize—Mabel Shrum, Halifax, N. S.

BENEFACTORS.

BY-LAWS, ART. 2.—The payment of five hundred dollars at one time shall constitute a benefactor of the Institution. Any person who has served for ten consecutive years as a member of the Board of Managers, or who shall have performed such services as the Board of Managers shall deem worthy of recognition, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a benefactor of this Institution.

1867-Wm Murdoch,	Halifax, N S	1891-Hon S L Shannon, Hfx.-	N S
1868-Hon M B Almon,	"	1891-M P Black	"
1868-Sir Fenwick Williams	"	1891-John Naylor	"
1869-Hon Enos Collins	"	1895-Rev T DeWolf, Windsor,	N S
1869-Wm Cunard	"	1896-Jairus Hart, Halifax,	N S
1871-A K Doull	"	1897-Adam Burns,	"
1876-G P Mitchell	"	1898-W G C Ketchum, C E,	
1876-N L West	"	Fredericton,	N B
1877-J M Walker	"	1900-Nelson Forrest, Amherst,	N S
1878-W C Silver	"	1901-George H Starr, Halifax,	N S
1878-J S McLean	"	1901-Gilbert Pugsley, Amherst,	N S
1878-John Duffus	"	1902-Miss M Little, Halifax,	N S
1878-S A White	"	1904-Philip Thompson	"
1878-W H Neal	"	1904-Dr A C Cogswell	"
1878-J F Avery, M D	"	1905-W C Urquhart	"
1882-W P West	"	1905 Mrs Allison Smith	"
1882-John King	"	1905-Mrs Thos Bolton	"
1882-W. K. Reynolds	"	1905-Archibald Kennedy,	
1886-A Shields	"	Charlottetown, P E I	
1887-James A Buist	"	1905-Mrs Stephen Wiggins,	
1887-Mrs E Binney	"	Windsor, N S	
1887-Sir Wm Young	"	1905-L J Morton, Halifax, N S	
1889-Hon H H Fuller	"	1905-G Campbell, Folleigh, N S	
1889-John Gihson	"	1906-J Bayley Bland, Halifax, N S	
1890-J P Mott	"	1906-Hon A G Blair,	
1890-E D Meynell	"	Fredericton, N B	

LIVING BENEFACTORS.

1878-Hon M H Richey	Halifax	1896-Hon W S Fielding,	Halifax
1886-George Thompson,	Wolfville	1900-J Y Payzant	"
1887-George Mitchell,	Halifax	1903-Dr A W H Lindsay	"
1892-J C Mackintosh	"	1903-Wm Robertson	"
1896-Thomas Ritchie	"	1905-Hon L G Power	"

LIFE MEMBERS.

BY-LAWS, ART. 2.—Donors of twenty-five dollars at one time, and members who have served the office of Manager not less than three consecutive years, shall be constituted life members of the Institution.

C W Anderson	Halifax	H P Burton	Halifax
J W Allison	"	H W Barnes	"
J H Angwin	"	A H Buckley	"
C Archibald	"	Mrs S G Black	"
Mrs C Archibald	"	W A Black	"
W T Allen	"	W J Butler	"
E D Adams	"	E C Baker	"
Rev F H Archhold	"	G E Boak	"
D Archibald	"	A M Bell	"

	Halifax		Halifax
H G Bauld		Andrew King	"
C C Blackadar	"	E J Lordley	"
Mrs C C Blackadar	"	J R Lithgow	"
James Billman	"	Alex McNeil	"
S M Brookfield	"	R Macdonald	"
W G Brookfield	"	C F Mott	"
Richard H Brown	"	Miss Mott	"
W M Botsford	"	F B McCurdy	"
W H Creighton	"	John Macnab	"
M Carney	"	Andrew Mackinlay	"
Hon Wm Chisholm	"	James Morrow	"
G S Campbell	"	Mrs James Moren	"
A E Collas	"	D McGillivray	"
J S Chisholm	"	Rev Dr. McMillan	"
M O Crowell	"	A S Mitchell	"
F J Cragg	"	Hector McInnes	"
A B Crosby	"	Hon D McKeen	"
D R Clarke	"	Walter Mitchell	"
H S Colwell	"	Chas Mitchell	"
Sir M B Daly	"	J R Mont	"
Mrs James Duffus	"	J C Mahon	"
Mrs John Duffus	"	Miss E O'Dell	"
Allan Duffus	"	F H Oxley	"
J A Dickey	"	Mrs D McN Parker	"
Wm Esson	"	Robert Pickford	"
R H Edwards	"	B F Pearson	"
C F Fraser	"	J E Roy	"
Geo Francklyn	"	W B Ross	"
G E Faulkner	"	Wm Robertson	"
H A Flemming	"	W B Rankin	"
J P Fairbanks	"	J J Ritchie	"
Samuel Fenn	"	Howard Smith	"
A M Fraser	"	B P Saunders	"
John Fry	"	Nathaniel Smith	"
J Farquhar	"	W N Silver	"
Thos Goudge	"	S S Shatford	"
A Gunn	"	J J Scriven	"
M C Grant	"	Miss E Skerry	"
W W Gates	"	Miss Mary E Skerry	"
Guy Hart	"	J H Symons	"
Mrs R Howe	"	Alex Stephen	"
Judge Henry	"	E B Sutcliffe	"
G W Hensley	"	Alfred Shortt	"
L J Hesslein	"	Wiley Smith	"
A G Hesslein	"	L Mortimer Smith	"
A Hobrecker	"	G M Smith	"
W E Hebb	"	Mrs E Smith	"
W J Hopgood	"	W H Simson	"
W A Henry	"	Edward Stairs	"
A M Jack	"	George Stairs	"
A C Johnson	"	E G Smith	"
J A Johnson	"	George Tracey	"
W H Johnson	"	Hon G J Troop	"
T E Kenny	"	W H Thompson	"
W M Kelly	"	Wm Twining	"
Donald Keith	"	Mrs Wm Twining	"
M E Keefe	"	A DeB Tremaine	"

E L Thorne		Halifax	L McLean	Louisburg
Mrs J B Uniacke		"	D A Morrison, M D	"
John White		"	A W Moren	Liverpool, N S
W N Wickwire, M D		"	L J Matheson	L'Ardoise, N S
Mrs A N Whitman		"	James Cosman	Meteghan, N S
A N Whitman		"	Mrs C Gray	Mahone Bay, N S
H N Wallace		"	J A Gates	Middleton, N S
Arthur Wiswell		"	G C Millar	"
George Wright		"	John W Johnson, Mabou	
W H Wiswell		"	Graham Fraser, New Glasgow, NS	
Jacob Withrow		"	Mrs D Grant	"
Dr H Woodbury		"	P A McGregor	"
N Curry		Amherst	Hon J D McGregor	"
C W Hewson, M D		"	H V Jamieson	"
J R Lamy		"	J H Sinclair, M P	"
John Laws		"	J L Jennison	"
M A Logan		"	W G Matheson	"
John McKeen		"	A C Bell	"
Mrs John McKeen		"	A C Mackintosh	Oxford, N S
A W Moffatt		"	Mrs H S Smith	"
M D Pride		"	Elizabeth F Elderkin, Port Greville	
Hon W T Pipes		"	G O Forsyth	Port Hawkesbury
N A Rhodes		"	Mrs G O Forsyth	"
C L Martin		"	H N Paint	"
Bishop Cameron		Antigonish	M L Tucker,	Parrsboro, N S
D G Kirk		"	O S Price	"
G W Christie		Annapolis	J Smith Grant	Pictou, N S
A M King		"	G R Chisholm	"
J M Owen		"	E McPhail	"
G E Corbett		"	R D Stiles	"
Mrs H McLean	Bridgetown, N S		Hon R Drummond, Stellarton	
Edmond Bent	"		Blowers Archibald, Sydney (North)	
Hon W H Owen	Bridgewater, N S		J W Peppett	"
Frank Davison	"		W Crowe	"
W L Libby	"		Mrs C A Meissener	"
Mrs S Sheffield	Canning, N S		Wm Buchanan	"
Sir Frederick Borden	"		F A Bowman	"
C E Whitman	Canso, N S		Miss Brookman	"
E M Walker	Dartmouth, N S		C F Brown	"
G E Jost	Guysborough, N S		J W Dobson	"
H M Jost	"		C H Harrington	"
W J James	Glance Bay, N S		Alex Matheson	"
Mrs T S Bohaker	Granville, N S		Rev D McAdam	"
Mrs G W Churchill	Hantsport		C A Meisner	"
J A North	"		A C Ross	"
B W Webster	Kentville, N S		W J Gillespie	Shulee, N S
W S Woodworth, M D	"		J W Seaman	"
G R Smith	Londonderry, N S		J Cowans	Springhill, N S
Mrs J D Eisenhauer	Lunenburg		Martin Dickie	Truro, N S
G C Hawkins	"		A S Black	"
J J Rudolf	"		R F Black	"
Capt Howard Wynaht	"		Mrs J B Dickey	"
A J Wolff	"		Archdeacon Kaulbach	"
Rev. D McGillivray	"		J E Bigelow	"
J H Wilson	"		F A Laurence	"
R S Currie	"		John S Smith	"
W W Lewis	Louisburg		G W Stuart	"

Rev Chas Bowman	Windsor, N S	H B Price,	Sussex, N B
Rufus Curry	"	Geo H White	"
Mrs Rufus Curry	"	Chas T White	"
Miss O'Brien	"	J A McArthur	"
Mrs G P Payzant	"	Joseph Allison,	St John, N B
Edgar Shand	"	Mrs Jos Allison	"
J M Smith	"	T Clancy	"
H P Scott	"	Hon J V Ellis	"
C DeW Smith	"	T H Estabrook	"
G C Sweet	"	Mrs J Knight	"
Rev H Dickie	"	W A Murray	"
W H Chase	Wolfville, N S	Ghas H Peters	"
S P Benjamin	"	J F Robertson	"
Elliott Smith	"	John E Iroine	"
R W Stores	"	Mrs Sheffield	"
Chas Fergie	Westville, N S	Mrs G F Smith	"
R McDougall	"	Miss J G Sadlier	"
G E Munroe	"	Mrs E F Woodman	"
Henry Hunter,	Westchester	J L Black,	Sackville, N B]
Joseph Bigney	Yarmouth, N S	Mrs C H Paisley	"
E F Clements	"	John D Chipman,	St Stephen, N B
Robert Caie	"	G W Ganong	"
Mrs Robert Caie	"	Annie A Young	"
Mrs Hugh Cann	"	Geo D Grimmer,	St Andrew's
G W T Farish, M D	"	Mrs Fred Andrews	"
Chas Grantham	"	Geo Mowatt	"
Thos Johns	"	Mrs A G Bailey,	Woodstock
Miss Killam	"	A G Bailey	"
Miss J A Killam	"	F B Hay	"
Mrs J H Killam	"	Mrs P P Archibald,	Charl't'n, P E I
Mrs W M Kelley,	"	G F Beer	"
Mrs James Lovitt	"	L L Beer	"
Beatrice L Lewis	"	Judge Alley	"
S D Moss	"	James Patton	"
E K Spinney	"	Hon F Peters	"
Hon. Mrs W G Stopford	"	W A Weeks	"
A G Bishop	Bathurst, N B	Bishop McDonald	"
Rev J Strothard	Chatham, "	Hon Benj Rogers	"
R J B Crombie	" "	Hon A B Warburton	"
Mrs A H Marquis	" "	J C James	"
Hon H R Emmerson	Dorchester	R M Johnson	"
Judge Hannington	"	A P Prowse,	Murray Harbor, P E I
J F McMurray	Fredericton	R Templeton,	Bonavista, Nfd
Willard Kitchen,	Fredericton, N B	John W Lawrence	"
Mrs Henry Ketchum	"	Mrs Jas Ryan	"
J R Inch, D C L	"	Wm Duff,	Carbonear, "
J A Vanwart	"	J Y Newman,	Conception Bay, Nfd
Mrs Twining	"	Albert Lodge,	Catalina, Nfd
G O Dixon Otty,	Hampton, N B	R K Bishop	St John's
D Pottinger,	Moncton, N B	Harry J Crowe	"
J W Y Smith	"	David Baird	"
Joshua Peters	"	Capt J R Moss	"
Mrs W Steeves	"	Bishop Howley	"
Alex Gibson,	Marysville, N B	Bishop Jones	"
Geo Brown,	Newcastle, N B	Hon J S Pitts	"
H E Blaksley,	Perth, N B	Hon A B Morine	"

R G Reid
 W D Reid
 H D Reid
 R G Reid, jr
 Hon Edgar Bowring
 John Bowring
 G Goodridge
 H Goodridge
 W B Greive
 Hon Geo Knowling
 Sir Cavendish Boyle
 G T Rendile
 J Outerbridge
 A K Bishop
 Jas Gordon
 Percie Johnson

St. John's	Mrs Anna F Pippey	St. John's
"	Stephen R March	"
"	Hon J B Woods	"
"	Capt John Green	"
"	Wm Frew	"
"	R Neyle	"
"	Geo H Middleton, Edinburgh	
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Prevention of Unnecessary Blindness A Public Duty.

DR. F. PARK LEWIS

Chairman New York Commission for the Blind.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND, BOSTON,
MASS., AUGUST, 1907.

It is not necessary to tell a blind man what it is to be blind. We may say what we will about the marvellous achievements of those without sight; we may point with amazement and pride at mathematical prodigies like Professor Carll, or at a musical genius who has been phenomenally successful like Edward Baxter Perry, or at a sightless typist, or switchboard operator, or masseur or business man or woman; but the fact remains that success has been won in each instance in spite of a heavy handicap, and the blind are cheery and optimistic because they are brave. So hard a thing it is to be denied a glimpse of the beauties of this world, to be shut out from an even competition with one's fellows, that it would seem impossible that in a civilized country any human being should be needlessly permitted to lose his sight. Yet there is no doubt whatever that from thirty to forty per cent. of those who are blind need never have become so had proper measures been taken at the right time to prevent the affliction. With much of the unnecessary blindness we may not here concern ourselves; but when young infants who come into the world normal in every particular have their eyes destroyed as the result of an avoidable infection, the failure to use the simple measures that will prevent it and to warn those who should know what to do but fail to do it become a crime, for which you and I are responsible. Ophthalmia neonatorum, or inflammation of the eyes of newborn babies, is one of the commonest and at the same time one of the most dangerous maladies of the eyes to which the child is subject. It is not confined to the tenement-house district; it may occur in any class of society. It is due to the introduction in the child's eyes at or shortly after birth of germ-infected secretion from the mother. If the smallest portion of this infecting material is allowed to get inside the infant's eyelids it rapidly develops a most violent inflammation, which may be followed by ulceration and rupture of the eyeball. When finally its intensity is expended and the suppuration has

ceased, the clear, shining eyes have been replaced by ugly, staring, protruding globes from which the sight has forever gone. If, however, immediately after the child is born the lids be wiped free from all secretion, a pledget of absorbent cotton or a bit of soft, clean linen cloth being employed for this purpose, and the lids gently opened and washed free from any extraneous matter that may have got into them, the eyes may be saved.

One can never be sure, however, that all of the microscopic forms on which infection depends have been removed by simple washing; and twenty-four years ago Professor Crede, of Leipsic, made a great discovery, for which some day the whole world will unite in doing honor to his memory. At that time he made the announcement that, by allowing a small portion of a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver to drop from the end of a tiny glass rod upon the eyeball of a new-born child, the microbes of infection would be destroyed and the eye itself uninjured. In his enormous clinic the number of cases of ophthalmia was reduced by this procedure from ten per cent. of the whole number of births to two-tenths of one per cent.; and some years later, in a series of over 1100 births, one only was slightly infected, still further reducing the percentage to a quarter of one per cent., and increasing thereby the possibility of the child escaping this dangerous infection by fifty times.

It will be seen, therefore, that if this great discovery of Crede's were uniformly employed, the chief cause of blindness throughout the civilized world would be abolished.

This is a condition thoroughly understood and guarded against by all trained obstetricians. In almost every modern hospital, as in every suspected case in the practice of every modern physician, prophylaxis is a routine procedure, and a blind baby in consequence is so rare under such careful treatment as to be remarkable. But among the poor ignorance is still rife, and vast numbers of mothers receive the ministrations of half-trained or ignorant midwives and, alas! sometimes of careless doctors. Through lack of knowledge as to the proper though simple procedure required, eyes are infected rather than protected. The admirable Howe law, which already obtains in sixteen states, requiring midwives to report the existence of ophthalmia neonatorum to the health authorities, is rarely enforced, or if it is there is no one upon whom its care and treatment necessarily devolve. This means delay, and delay, so far as the eyes are concerned, is often another way of spelling destruction.

I have said that these cases usually occur among the poor. A helpless child, therefore, soon becomes too great a burden for the

parents to carry and it is shifted to the community. Many, fortunately, are got into the schools for the blind. That efficient prophylaxis is not generally employed the records of all institutions where young blind people are gathered abundantly demonstrate. The average number of blind from this disease entering the New York State School during the past five years is twenty-six per cent of the whole number admitted, while at Overbrook, Pa., the main cause of blindness is ophthalmia neonatorum. Of 536 pupils admitted to this school between 1890 and 1906, inclusive (sixteen years), twenty-nine per cent of the whole were victims of ophthalmia neonatorum; 155 babies had had their eyes destroyed and their light extinguished forever because of the carelessness or neglect of some one who should have known, but did not, and should have cared enough, but did not, to put one drop of the simple but necessary prophylactic in the eyes of the child in time to save him from such a fate. About one-quarter of the children in all of the schools for the blind have lost their sight from this cause. There are in all in the United States fifty of these schools. The cost of supporting them reaches a sum annually approximating two millions of dollars. Were it not for the needless blindness resulting from this preventable disease, one-fifth to one quarter of these schools would not be required at all, or they might be filled by other blind children who are not now being educated. The annual saving, then, to the nation would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and many times that sum would be added to the economic value of the commonwealth in turning an expense into a revenue by making one who may be a dependant into an effective and productive citizen.

In a home in Brooklyn, maintained through the broad and generous charity of the women connected with the Sunshine Society, are seventeen blind children, mostly taken from Randall's Island—the children of paupers. An examination was made by the New York state ophthalmologist—an official connected with the State Health Department—of sixteen of these children; one probably was absent. Of these, twelve, possibly thirteen, were hopelessly blind as a result of preventable and at one time curable conditions. This is a noble and a worthy charity, and the kind and helpful sympathy given these children is brightening otherwise dark and desolate lives; but if the money and effort necessarily employed in caring for these blind children for one year had been devoted to propaganda for the prevention of blindness, these and countless others had never lost their sight.

In the State of Massachusetts among 3,806 blind registered by your commission on the first of the present year, 661, more than twenty per cent. of the whole, had become blind before their fifth year. If we exclude ulcerative condition due to bad hygiene and

insufficient nourishment, which ought to be controllable, and congenital blindness, which constitutes a comparatively small proportion of the whole, we are safe in assuming that one-half of this number, or ten per cent. of the whole, have in enlightened New England given their eyes as a sacrifice to this Moloch of ignorance and neglect.

Before any adequate understanding can be obtained as to the measures to be taken for the relief of an intolerable condition such as I have pictured, it is necessary to know exactly the circumstances that make its continued existence possible.

It is unthinkable that any human being can understand and appreciate the frightful danger with which the innocent infant is menaced and yet deliberately withhold his hand from the very easy assistance needed.

We may safely assume that in no instance is it due to the unwillingness of the accoucheur to safeguard the child's eyes; but the world grows with great rapidity. More than one hundred thousand children were born in the city of New York during the past year. Vast numbers of these came from tenement houses, from hack alleyways and the slums, from homes, if they may be called such, where cleanliness and decent living are almost impossible, and where sanitation in the modern acceptance of the word is a rite unknown.

To many of these even our language is strange. They are the Russian and the Polish Jews, Sardinians, Croatsians, and others whom our college settlement workers and district physicians can better name.

These people are ministered to in their confinements by women of their own nationality, and usually of their own social status. Last year the demand for a midwife's services were voiced by 43,834 mothers in Greater New York. Not a few of them have had good training, but many of them are unclean and ignorant to the last degree. Occasionally, of course, in this class a physician is employed, but the hurry of an active practice often makes him forgetful of unusual precautions. He is not in the habit of caring for diseases of the eye. These go to the dispensary or to the specialist. Infections of the eyes do not, indeed, often occur in an individual practice. They may be expected only in from one in fifty to one in two hundred cases, so that a busy doctor may not see one in years. After the baby is a week or ten days old, as the mother is convalescing, his attention is called to the swollen, suppurating eyes of the child. Then he remembers that he did not happen to have the silver drops in his bag and none were used. Dr. Carrigues reports

that during his service in New York maternity hospital, in 1882 to 1884, Crede's practice was followed in 351 infants and not one was affected with ophthalmia. One other case was delivered in the absence of the house surgeon and the silver was neglected. This child had the disease and lost both eyes in spite of special treatment. A Buffalo physician makes the use of this prophylactic a routine. He omitted in two cases. In both infection followed.

While with individual accoucheurs the infections are few, the aggregate is large. In the city of Buffalo last year, with 8,500 births, there were 102 cases of ophthalmia in the practice of the physicians and midwives. The number is far greater in maternity and other hospitals, from which reports were not obtained. There is no doubt whatever that at least ten times as many infections occurred as were necessary. In the country districts it is much the same. The attendant among the poor is often a woman-relative who does the best she can, or the doctor who has come many miles and who is not expected to see either mother or child again unless serious illness supervenes.

The reasons, then, why protection is not always afforded to the child are: First, that the disease occurs so infrequently that it is not anticipated. Second, midwives and many doctors are not sufficiently well informed as to its dangers and the most effective method of preventing infection. Third, neither the midwife nor the doctor is likely to have the proper silver salt in fresh solution at hand. Imagine one of these women, who can scarcely read or write, copying a Latin prescription for the purpose of securing a drug in which exact dosage is imperative; and, fourth, the accoucheur, whether midwife or doctor, does not always have accurate knowledge as to the way it should be used.

WHAT, THEN, SHOULD BE DONE?

It is essential if this plague, which is ubiquitous, be got under control that the public be enlightened concerning it. There must be inaugurated a campaign of education. Every prospective mother throughout the length and breadth of the land should know that unless proper precautions are taken, her baby may be blind for life. Attempts at popular education on these lines have been made many times and in many lands, but they have been sporadic and indefinite. They lacked plan and continuity. Under the inspiration of Dr. Roth, of London, England, many years ago, a prize was offered for the best essay on the prevention of blindness, and it secured an admirable popular monograph from the pen of Professor Fuchs, of Vienna. Unfortunately it is no longer in circulation. Leaflets

describing ophthalmia neonatorum, giving its cause, the method of prevention, and necessity for urgent treatment by a competent physician, have been issued in many languages—English, German, Polish, French, Italian and Hebrew. These have been distributed to mothers and midwives by the Society for the Blind in England and the Valentin Haüy Association in Paris, as well as by our own Massachusetts and the New York Associations. The value of these is beyond measure. They, however, reach isolated spots, when the whole field must be covered.

The plan to which the American Medical Association has given its approval provides for a perfectly organized movement covering the whole United States from Maine to Alaska, and from Canada to the Gulf. It includes the appointment of committees from each state medical society, and through them from every county society in America, these to follow a definite plan of campaign which shall be given with the authority and approval of the national ophthalmological and obstetrical associations. In fulfilment of this, the subject will be presented during the coming month at a meeting to be held in Detroit, of the American Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and a little later before the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, at a meeting to be held in Louisville, Ky. This will provide, first, for the enactment of laws in each state and federal territory placing the supervisory control and licensure of midwives in the boards of health, requiring that they may be examined and registered in each county, and that they may be required to report each case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in their practice under penalty—if found guilty of neglect of the method of prophylaxis required by the health authorities—of forfeiture of their license and fine; second, for the distribution by health boards of circulars of advice to midwives and mothers, giving instruction as to the dangers, methods of infection, and prophylaxis of this disease; third, the preparation and distribution by health boards of ampoules or tubes containing the chosen prophylactic, with a simple description of its necessity and method of application. These may be made at almost infinitesimal cost; they insure a safe and pure solution, and if hermetically sealed in light-proof receptacles, will keep indefinitely without chemical change; fourth, to obtain at stated periods from midwives and all physicians engaged in the practice of obstetrics, a report of the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum which have occurred in their practice during this time, together with a statement as to whether or not a prophylactic was used in each case, with the condition of the eyes at the close of treatment. In cases of blindness a full explanation should be placed on record.

The statistics thus easily and inexpensively obtained would be of great value, while the accoucheur would be constantly reminded of the necessity of vigilance in prophylaxis and treatment. The midwife, on the other hand, must be held to strict accountability for every case encountered, and failure to use the measures freely provided, should the child's eyes suffer, must be followed by a penalty which should include the forfeiture of the license under which she is permitted to ply her trade. From the medical standpoint, the success of this plan is assured. The president-elect of the American Medical Association, your distinguished citizen, Dr. Burrell, has signified his hearty approval of the efforts that are being made to control this disease, while eminent obstetricians, ophthalmologists and sanitarians, all agree with Professor Hess, of Germany, who was but recently the guest of the Association, that the time has come when the plague can and must be stamped out. But no great movement ever succeeded, no law placed upon our statutes has ever been enforced, unless it is backed by an intelligent public sentiment. This is not a new subject to the medical profession. For more than a quarter of a century doctors have been meeting in conclave and telling each other that which they already knew perfectly well, that blindness resulting from this disease was unnecessary and should be prevented : but helpful as has been these discussions they have failed to reach the audience with whom such teaching was most needed, and disaster continued to follow disaster. The efforts which the physicians are making must be supplemented by the state and by the public ; by the state for economic and humanitarian reasons. For every dollar used for prevention, ten thousand times as much is saved in cutting off the cost of education and maintenance of one who may become a dependant, and it is moreover a legal right which the infant citizen may properly demand through his guardians and protectors that he be not robbed, through ignorance and neglect while yet helpless and unable to protect himself, of that which is more precious than his dearest earthly possession—the ability to see. The duty of saving the child from this calamity is one devolving not only on the state, it rests upon every right-minded individual to whom a knowledge of his danger comes. We cannot be censured for taking no action concerning conditions about which we have no knowledge ; but when I demonstrate to you that there will be born in the State of Massachusetts and in the city of Boston during the coming year hundreds of innocent, well-formed babies whose eyes may be injured or destroyed because right steps are not taken to protect them, then upon each one of us who knows and makes no effort to prevent this affliction will rest the responsibility for the result. It should be a self-imposed task on every society for the prevention of cruelty to

children, upon every children's aid society, upon every charity organization society, upon every legislator, upon every citizen, to promulgate a knowledge of the dangers which menace the babies of the land ; and if they and we unite our efforts, for no movement should be attempted except with the authority and co-operation of the organized medical profession, this pathologic anachronism of a controllable and preventable infection which continues to work havoc and disaster in spite of twentieth century knowledge and methods will be robbed of its virulence, and comfort and happiness and prosperity shall be assured for a multitude of children yet unborn.

Graduates of School for the Blind and Their Needs.

DR. C. F. FRASER,

Superintendent School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND, BOSTON,
MASS., AUGUST, 1904.

IN considering the needs of our graduates a few preliminary remarks as to the training given in schools for the blind may not be out of place.

The officers and teachers in schools for the blind should be enthusiasts in their particular line of work. They should endeavor to impress upon their pupils a strong spirit of self-reliance, and faith in the idea that the world has work for them to do. The spirit of the school should always be optimistic, for while blindness is a handicap, it is not an insuperable obstacle to success. I wish that each instructor of the blind could fully realize the importance of this truth and could learn by experience how best to administer the tonic of encouragement.

The mental, moral and physical training given in many schools for the blind is admirable, but in some schools it fails in that it is not specific and definite. The lad with sight who goes out from the grammar or high school requires an additional training of from one to five years to fit him for the activities of life. If he were dependent upon the education he received in the public schools he would find but few avenues of employment open to him. It is the practical training in the workshop, factory, counting house, office or special school which enables the lad with sight to take his place side by side with his fellow-men as a skilled workman or a trained business or professional man. The boy who is blind must receive the same practical training if he is to succeed in the world. He cannot secure this training after he graduates, hence it is of paramount importance that he receive a special training while he is still an undergraduate. I do not underrate the intellectual training given in the literary departments of our progressive schools, but this education, be it ever so good, will enable very few blind persons to solve

the problem of how to win their bread and butter. I believe that each pupil in our schools should receive a specific training in some particular line of work which would enable him as a graduate to support himself, or at least to do something towards his support.

Each pupil requires special study upon the part of superintendent and teachers. The weak places in his character or physique must be strengthened; his manners and habits duly considered; his mental aptitude fully gauged, and his training such as to insure a practical knowledge of at least one occupation which has a commercial value in the world. If he is to be a teacher of music he should know how to teach and what to teach; he should have confidence in his ability to teach children with sight, and should be familiar with the difficulties with which he will have to contend. It should be our aim to make him a thoroughly qualified *instructor* rather than a player of piano-forte music. I would not lower the standard of excellence in any of the musical departments so far as the individual is concerned, but I believe as a business proposition that piano *playing* should take a second place as compared with piano *teaching*. Better graduate three qualified teachers than one virtuoso. The training of vocal teachers, pianoforte tuners, and *masseurs*, should be equally definite and thorough. Each pupil should also be trained for one or more years in commercial work, so as to familiarize him with ordinary business transactions.

The choice of a locality in which to settle is of the utmost importance to a graduate of a school for the blind. Those who are blind are, as a rule, more successful in communities where they can become well known. Populous cities and sparsely settled country districts offer few opportunities of employment to the graduate of average ability. The choice of a locality should generally be made in the smaller cities, towns and villages. I have known many of our girl graduates succeed admirably in towns and villages who would undoubtedly have failed had their lot been cast in larger cities. I have also known pianoforte tuners and *masseurs* who have found little or no employment in their village homes achieve success in the larger towns. Therefore the prospective graduate, with the help of the superintendent of the school, should give a great deal of consideration to this matter of locality, as upon the choice the future success of the graduate may largely depend. It is a great mistake to allow our graduates to drift to their own homes, where there is little or nothing for them to do. Every effort should be made to induce them to go to work immediately upon leaving the school, as the effect of a year of idleness is demoralizing in the extreme, making the boy or girl less self-reliant and less able to cope with the difficulties with which all are called upon to contend.

A blind person cannot make a successful start in life without money in his pocket. This fact was forcibly brought to my attention during the earlier years of my superintendency, and in order to meet the need I established a modest loan and aid fund of \$1,000. From this fund loans of twenty dollars and upwards have been made to graduates in good standing. Interest is charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. The principal may be repaid in installments of smaller or larger amounts. Since the establishment of the fund in 1882, one hundred and fifty loans have been made, and in many instances repaid with interest within two years. The advantage of such a fund has, year by year, become more apparent to me; and although the individual loans were not large, I believe that many of our graduates would have failed to succeed had it not been possible to place within their reach the necessary financial assistance.

We are all well aware that it is more or less difficult for young and inexperienced blind persons to establish themselves in communities where they are strangers. The man with sight will in a few weeks establish friendly relations with those about him. A glance of the eye, a nod of the head, and certain acts of courtesy win for him the recognition of his fellows and speedily break down the barriers of strangeness and reserve. The disadvantages of the blind in this particular can be largely overcome by the superintendent of the school taking measures to have his graduates properly introduced to the leading people of the towns and villages in which they are to settle. This he can do by personal visitations and by letters of introduction from himself and interested friends. I need not go more fully into this matter of proper introduction, as I believe its importance will be at once realized. It may be of interest to recount the measures that are taken to meet the needs of the graduates of our tuning department in the school for the blind at Halifax: It is decided that F. B. is to locate in M——, I at once set about to secure the addresses of all persons in M—— who have pianos, and immediately send out a circular letter recommending the tuner and guaranteeing his ability to perform satisfactory work. The tuner goes to M—— and calls upon those to whom letters have been sent. When he secures a piano and tunes it to the satisfaction of its owner, he requests that a brief testimonial be entered in a small book which he carries for the purpose. After he has obtained several of these local testimonials he finds no great difficulty in securing regular employment. New testimonials are added as opportunity offers. A similar method can be used to advantage by teachers of vocal or instrumental music.

Graduates of schools for the blind should make a point of joining some local society, organization, or brotherhood, and thus come into friendly contact with the men and women of the locality in which they reside. I always strongly recommend my graduates to identify themselves with the communities in which they live, and I know of no better way for them to do so than by becoming members of some philanthropic or mutual benefit society. The friendly association with workers in the same cause is socially and materially advantageous to them. It broadens their view of life and arouses upon the part of their fellow-members a keen interest in their success.

To sum up: Our graduates need specific training; they need to select with care the locality in which to reside; they need to have money in their pockets; they need to be properly introduced, and they need to identify themselves with local organizations. These needs being met, we should have no fear as to their success, provided their industry and the quality of their work merit the support and encouragement of their fellow-citizens.

AN ACT

Respecting the Education of the Blind of Nova Scotia.

Chapter 54, Revised Statutes, 1900.

1. (1.)—The parent or guardian of any blind person between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who has, under the provisions of "Chapter 50," a settlement in any municipality, city or town, may apply to the warden of such municipality, or to the mayor of such city or town, for an order for the admission of such person into the Halifax School for the Blind, which order the said warden or mayor shall at once grant under his hand and the corporate seal of the municipality, city or town, on being satisfied that such blind person is between the ages above prescribed, and has a legal settlement in such municipality, city or town.—1895, C. 1., S. 114, part.

(2.)—Such order shall entitle the blind person named therein to be received into the Halifax School for the Blind, and subject to the conditions in this Chapter prescribed, to be educated and boarded therein during the school term.—1895, C. 1., S. 114, part.

2. (1.)—Pupils entering the school between the ages of six and ten years shall be entitled to remain seven years in addition to the time in attendance under ten years of age; those entering between the ages of ten and thirteen years, shall be entitled to remain seven years; those entering between the ages of thirteen and seventeen shall be entitled to remain five years, and those entering between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years shall be entitled to remain three years.

(2.)—The Council of Public Instruction may, upon the recommendation of the Board of Managers, extend the time of attendance of any pupil.

(3.)—In the case of hopeless incapacity, serious misconduct, or other sufficient cause on the part of any pupil, the prescribed term may be shortened at the discretion of the Board of Managers of the School.—1895, C. 1., S. 114. part.

3. For every blind person received in the Halifax School for the Blind under an order from the Warden of any Municipality, or from the mayor of an incorporated town which contributes to the municipal school fund, and educated and boarded therein, the Board of Managers of such school shall be entitled to receive from the provincial treasury the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum, payable half-yearly, and also to receive annually the same sum payable half-yearly, from the municipal school fund of such municipality.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

4. For every blind person who is admitted into the Halifax School for the Blind, under an order from the mayor of a city or town, an allowance to the Board of Managers of the school of seventy-five dollars per annum shall be rated upon the inhabitants of said city or town in case such city or town does not contribute to or draw from the municipal school fund, and in such case such sum shall be paid to the managers for each such blind person sent to the school, and there shall be paid to the managers from the provincial treasury for each such blind person for which such city or town contributes such allowance the sum of seventy-five dollars, in Chap. 54, the manner provided the next preceding section.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

5. The Managers of the Halifax School for the Blind shall furnish, semi-annually, to the Council of Public Instruction full returns of the names, ages and residences of the pupils in respect to whom such payments are claimed.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

6. In the annual apportionment of the municipal school fund, the Superintendent of Education shall include the amounts due the managers of the Halifax School for the Blind, and issue drafts therefor on the treasurers of the respective municipalities.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

7. The Council of Public Instruction, upon being satisfied that an applicant has a settlement within the province, and has no means of paying the expense of his education, may upon the recommendation of the Board of Managers, make the provisions of this Chapter apply to any blind person over the age of twenty-one years. Such action of the Council of Public Instruction shall entitle the blind person to be received into the School on the same terms as if he were under the age of twenty-one years.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

8 In the case of any person who has been admitted to the Halifax School for the Blind, or on whose behalf application for admission to such School has been made, who has no settlement within the province, the Provincial Secretary, if satisfied that such person is chargeable to the province, may pay, or agree to pay to the Board of Managers of the School the same sum as is paid from the provincial treasury in the case of a person admitted under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

9. The parent or guardian of any blind person between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who has not a settlement within this province, may, nevertheless, apply to the warden of any municipality, or to the mayor of any city or town for an order for the admission of such person into the Halifax School for the Blind; and if such warden or mayor is satisfied that such parent or guardian has bona fide settled in such municipality, city or town with the intention of remaining, the warden or mayor may grant such order, which shall have the same force and effect as an order made under the provisions of this Chapter in respect to a person who has a settlement within this province.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

10. The Provincial Secretary has to be ex-officio a member of the Board of Managers of the Halifax School for the Blind.—1895, C. 1, S. 114, part.

In Chapter 20, Acts of 1905, the foregoing Act respecting the Education of the Blind is amended by substituting the words ninety dollars for the words seventy-five dollars.

Act respecting the Education of the Blind of New Brunswick

Consolidated Statutes, 1903. Chap. 51.

1. The parents or guardian of any blind person between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who has, under the provisions of Chapter 179 of these Consolidated Statutes, a settlement within any county or city of the Province, may apply to the warden of the municipality, or the mayor of the city, for an order for the admission of such person into the Halifax School for the Blind, or any other institution for the blind approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and the said warden or mayor, on being satisfied that such blind person is between the ages above prescribed and has a legal settlement in the municipality or city, shall at once grant such order for admission as aforesaid, under his hand and the corporate seal of the municipality or city, and forward the same to the Provincial Secretary for his approval to be endorsed thereon. 55 V. c. 8, s. 1; 59 V. c. 13, s. 1.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon being satisfied that an applicant has a settlement within the Province of New Brunswick, and has no means of paying the expenses of his or her education, may, by order in Council, make the provisions of this Chapter apply to any blind person over the age of twenty-one years, and such order shall specify the municipality in which such blind person has a settlement, and upon which he or she shall be chargeable. Such order-in-Council shall entitle the blind person mentioned therein to be received at the Halifax School for the Blind, or any other institution for the blind, on the same terms as persons mentioned in sections 1 and 5 of this Chapter. 56 V. c. 20, s. 1.

3. Blind persons over the age of twenty-one years so received at the said Halifax School for the Blind, or other institution for the blind, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall (subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council) be entitled to remain three years. 56 V. c. 20, s. 2.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall have authority by Order-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Halifax School for the Blind, or any other institution for the blind approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to

extend the time of any pupil who has entered under the provisions of this Chapter, or of any Act consolidated therein. 56 V. c. 20, s. 3.

5. Such order so approved by the Provincial Secretary shall entitle the blind person named therein to be received into the Halifax School for the Blind, or other institution for the blind, as aforesaid, and subject to conditions hereinafter prescribed, to be educated and boarded therein during the school terms. Pupils entering the school between the ages of six and ten years, shall be entitled to remain seven years in addition to the time in attendance under ten years of age, and pupils under thirteen years of age, when entering the school, shall be entitled to remain seven years; those entering between the ages of thirteen and seventeen shall be entitled to remain five years; and those between the ages of seventeen and twenty one years to remain three years. 55 V. c. 8, s. 2; 59 V. c. 13, s. 2.

6. For every blind person received into the Halifax School for the Blind or other institution for the blind approved as aforesaid, pursuant to this Chapter, and educated and boarded therein, the Board of Managers of such school or institution for the blind shall be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury, at the rate of ninety dollars per annum, payable half-yearly, and also to receive at the same rate from the county school fund of the municipality to which the said blind person belongs. This section to apply to the blind persons in attendance at the Halifax institution at the time of the passing of this Chapter. 55 V. c. 8, s. 3, 6, Edward VII, c. 16, s. 1.

7. The board of managers of the said Halifax school, or other institution for the blind, approved as aforesaid, shall furnish semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the Chief Superintendent of Education of the Province of New Brunswick, full returns of the names, ages, residence, attendance, etc., of the pupils in respect of whom the above grants may be claimed.—55 V., c. 8, s. 4.

8. In the semi-annual apportionment of the county school fund, the Superintendent of Education shall include the amounts due the managers of any institution for the blind, and issue drafts therefor on the treasury of the respective municipalities.—55 V., c. 8, s. 5.

9. In the case of any incorporated city or town within the province in which any blind person, as is designated in section 1 of this chapter, has a legal settlement, and which city or town does not

contribute to or draw from the county school fund, there shall be paid by such city or town, to the board of managers of the said school, an allowance of ninety dollars per annum, and such sum shall form part of the general assessment of such city or town for each blind person sent to said school, and each such blind person sent to said school shall be admitted to the said school in the manner prescribed in section 1 of this chapter, the chief executive officer of the corporation exercising the powers therein conferred upon the warden of the municipality, and there shall be paid to the said managers from the provincial treasury for each such blind person, for which such city or town contributes such allowance, the sum of ninety dollars in like manner as is provided in section 6 of this chapter.—55 V., c. 8, s. 6.

10. The parent or guardian of any blind person between the ages of ten and twenty-one years who has not the settlement referred to in section 1 of this chapter, may, nevertheless, apply to the warden of a municipality or the mayor of a city for an order for the admission of such person into the Halifax School, or other institution for the blind as aforesaid, and if the warden or mayor of a city be satisfied that such parent or guardian have or had *bona fide* settled in the municipality or city, with the intention of remaining, the warden or mayor may grant such order in manner and form as prescribed in section 1 of this chapter, which shall have the same force and effect as an order given under the provisions of the said section.—55, Vc. 8, s. 7.

11. In case of any person who has been admitted to the Halifax School or other institution for the blind as aforesaid, or on whose behalf application for admission to such school has been made, who has no settlement within any county or district of the province, as required by section 1 of this chapter, the Provincial Secretary, if satisfied that such person is fairly chargeable to the province, may pay, or agree to pay, to the board of managers of the said school the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars per annum from the provincial treasury.—55 V., c. 8, s. 8. am.

